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STORAGE

V242

Vol. I.

Numbers 2 and 3

JULY AND OCTOBER 1908

JOURNAL

OF THE

Illinois State Historical Society.

Published by the Illinois State Historical Society,
Springfield, Illinois.



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1917

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

General Statement of the Situation in the United States

Statement of the Secretary of Agriculture
for the Year 1917



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1917

Officers of the Illinois State Historical Society, January, 1908
to May, 1909.

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Hon. Clark E. Carr.....Galesburg

Second Vice-President.

Hon. Smith D. Atkins.....Freeport

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Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.....Springfield

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The Presidents of local Historical Societies.

*Died April 22, 1908.



CONTENTS.

Editorial Note.....	1-2
The Ottawa Debate.....	3-6
The Freeport Debate.....	7-10
The Jonesboro Debate.....	11-12
The Charleston Debate.....	12-13
The Galesburg Debate.....	13
The Quincy Debate.....	13
The Alton Debate.....	14
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Volume edited by Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks and published by the Illinois State Historical Library.....	15
Change of the time of holding the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society	16-17
The Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909. The Celebration at Springfield.....	18-19
Report of Local Historical Societies.....	20
Communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and Genea- logical Publications, Miss Georgia L. Osborne.....	20-23
Some Recent Publications by Illinois Authors.....	24
Some Recent Historical Items in Newspapers.....	24
In Memoriam—Members of the Illinois State Historical Society who have died during the period from May to September, 1908.....	27-28
In Memoriam—Death of Governor Semple, a former Illinoisan.....	29
Contributions to State History.....	31
Prehistoric Illinois—"The Brown County Ossuary," by Dr. J. F. Snyder.....	33-43
Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library.....	44



Editorial Note.

In publishing the second number of the first volume of the *Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society, the committee decided to delay it, and include in it two numbers of the volume in order that it may contain a brief report of the two first celebrations of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. The celebration at Ottawa was the first and took place on Friday, August 21st.

The Freeport celebration occurred on Thursday, August 27th. These two celebrations were successful in every detail and the citizens of these towns and the chairmen of the committees having the celebrations in charge are to be congratulated. Accounts of the celebrations will be found in this number of the *Journal*.

Attention is called to the other debate celebrations and the members of the society are urged to attend as many of them as is convenient. It is hoped that each member of the society will have the privilege of attending at least one of them, as they are truly historic events, long to be remembered, and the speakers are men of distinction who will deliver addresses which will be most instructive.

Dr. Snyder's description of the Brown county ossuary in this number of the *Journal* (that properly should have appeared in the Historical Society's *Transactions* of 1907), is one of a series of papers on Pre-historic Illinois which the State Historical Society designs to continue with the view of stimulating public interest in the study of Illinois archæology. The term "prehistoric" as applied to American antiquities is somewhat ambiguous and misleading. As employed in reference to the Indian occupancy of Illinois it really comprehends a department of our State's history, dealing with human events transpiring here in the ages preceding the beginning of its *recorded* history in 1673.

The study of that unwritten part of our history, tinted as it is by the glamor of mystery, if not as materially important as the written part, is certainly equally fascinating. To recover, interpret, and record the life story of the primitive peoples that first came here, and for a vast period of time occupied this region, is not only an appropriate work for the Illinois State Historical Society, but an imperative duty. The remains of aboriginal tribes that for many successive generations held sway over our prairies, hills, and streams, and of their arts, habits and manner of living, are rapidly disappearing, and no concerted effort has yet been made by our State, or any of our educational institutions, for their preservation. The historical societies of New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, and several other States, recognizing the value of such relics, have for years labored faithfully to rescue them from spoliation by the ignoramus and the mercenary vandal.

Though late to begin it now, the Illinois State Historical Society should engage in this work, and prosecute it systematically and vigorously. We wish to call the earnest attention of the public, and more especially of the members of the State Historical Society, to the papers we publish relating to this department of State history, and will be grateful for such suggestions, opinions, or contributions as they may offer.

ALFRED ORENDORFF,
JESSIE PALMER WEBER,
ANDREW RUSSEL,
J. H. BURNHAM,

Special Committee on the Publication of a Periodical.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858.

THE OTTAWA MEETING.

The city of Ottawa and LaSalle county celebrated on Friday, Aug. 21, 1908 the fiftieth anniversary of the first of the famous joint debates between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas. The day was a gala day for Ottawa. The city was handsomely decorated and pictures of Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas were everywhere displayed. Some of the older residents had original pictures of Mr. Lincoln displayed in the windows of their residences, which they had cherished from the time of the original debate. The weather was most delightful and there was a very large crowd in the city.

The carriage in which Mr. Lincoln rode on the day of the original debate was in use, and was occupied during the parade by the mayor and some other city officials. The carriage is in an excellent state of preservation and is now the property of J. M. Gore of Grand Ridge. Mr. Gore prizes this historic relic very highly.

The LaSalle County Historical Society had quarters in the principal hotel where a committee received persons who had heard the original debates and gave each of them a badge with an appropriate inscription, and seats were reserved for them on the platform. About three hundred of these veterans were present and as many more sent in their names as having been present and having heard the original debate. The letters from these survivors came from many distant cities and states, and many anecdotes were related of the famous day fifty years ago.

The exercises of the day began with the presentation to the city, by the Illini Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ottawa, of an immense boulder which had been placed in Washington park to mark the spot where the original debate occurred.

The boulder bears these words: "This tablet marks the site of the first Lincoln and Douglas debate, held August 21, 1858. Erected by the Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1908." The boulder is an immense one, and was found on the farm of Moab Trumbo about seven miles northeast of Ottawa in LaSalle county. Mr. Trumbo willingly donated the boulder for the patriotic purpose for which the Illini Chapter sought it. The address presenting the boulder with its handsome and appropriate bronze tablet, was made by Mrs. B. F. Lincoln, regent of the chapter.

This address was a most stirring appeal to the patriotic instincts of the audience, and is replete with valuable historical information, especially as to the work and objects of the patriotic society known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. At the close of Mrs. Lincoln's address two little children, Master Strawn Trumbo and Miss Rebecca Standard loosened the cords and drew aside the American flag which had veiled the boulder. The gift of the boulder was accepted on behalf of the city of Ottawa by Mayor James F. Farrell, in an eloquent and patriotic address.

Addresses were made later in the day by J. McCan Davis, Samuel Alschuler, Judge John P. Hand, and Col. J. Hamilton Lewis.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the son of the "Little Giant," who is now a resident of Chicago, was present and was the presiding officer of the day. Mr. Douglas was introduced to the audience by Mr. E. C. Swift, the president of the Ottawa committee on the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858.

Mr. Swift introduced Mr. Douglas in a few well chosen words, and the people received Mr. Douglas with enthusiasm. Mr. Douglas was much affected by the ovation given him and in accepting the chair, said:

As you may well understand this is a sad and yet a happy day for me, a day when memory turns me back for more than forty years to the time when I knew both of the men, to honor whom you gather here today. I knew the one as a boy may know his father, his friend, his playmate, and his chum, whom he loved and respected, but had never learned to fear.

The other, as a boy may know a president, who was never too busy to greet him kindly whenever he saw him, to muss his hair, to pull his ears, and to say gentle, kindly—nay, tender words of the father who had but lately been taken from him by the hand of death.

Through all the passing years the wondrous sweetness of that beautifully ugly face has never left my memory, and today I can see. I can feel the infinite sadness of those kindly eyes looking down into mine. Yes, I knew both of these men as a child might know them, and, mayhap, the innocence of the child fresh from the hands of God sees deeper into the moral natures of men than does all the wisdom of the world worn sages. I knew them both and loved them both, and to me this day brings both sadness and happiness.

But apart from all personal considerations it seems to me well that we should gather here today. These two men differed in very many things, in fact, they differed in most things, but in one thing they were absolutely alike. They both loved their country. They fought as giants fight, each striving to bring about that which in his soul he believed to be best for his country. The one was crowned with victory, the other went down in defeat, but spent no time in sullen sorrow. As the war clouds rolled over this fair land he turned, without bitterness and without delay, from the open grave of his broken and buried ambitions to hold up the hands of his successful rival in maintaining the integrity of the nation. He stopped not to cavil, he stopped not to lament; he simply said, "Now, a man must be either a patriot or a traitor." Many, many men harkened unto that impassioned voice calling them, and they came and proved themselves patriots, yes, they came, Father Abraham, nearly a million men.

Then, his appointed work being done, he died, it has been said of a broken heart. I cannot discuss that now, but this much is surely true: Broken or not it was a steadfast, manly, loyal heart, which feared no man, and wherein there was no room for petty envy or biting malice.

The other lived on to do the work which God had appointed him to do, namely, and simply, to save the Union of his fathers. He looked not to the right nor to the left, but ever straight ahead to the goal of his ambition and his destiny, an undivided, a reunited nation. He tried no experiments,

he had no theories, he dealt only with stern realities. His agonized prayer during those four fearful years is compressed into one sentence of his second inaugural: "Thy holy will be done. The Union must and shall be preserved." His appointed task done, he, too, died, and joined his erstwhile rival on the other side, to live forever under God's kindly smile, for God's smile ever rests tenderly upon those who do what He has given them to do.

For nearly half a century those two men have slept the sleep of the just—the one in the beautiful cemetery at Springfield, the other by the sounding waters of the lake he loved so well. From these graves coming generations may see growing two vines, each sturdy, but with widely varying leafage. These vines cross and re-cross each other, separate widely, but again approach, run parallel, and then come together. Finally, they unite and from that union blooms the most perfect specimen the world has ever seen of the pure white flower of self-abnegation, self-forgetting love of country.

There let them sleep, but methinks it is well to teach our children the lesson their lives have taught us, namely, that the noblest work of God is the man who does what it is given him to do without fear and without thought of self."

A feature of the occasion was the singing of old songs by Jules Lombard who, as a member of the Lombard quartette sang at the original celebration. Mr. Lombard is a striking looking man, very large and powerful looking. His voice is still strong and sonorous.

The ladies of the city gave a handsome floral parade, and the merchants and manufacturers gave an industrial parade which was most impressive. In the evening, at the close of Colonel Lewis' address, a handsome display of fire-works was set off.

It was a great celebration and the people of Ottawa are to be congratulated on the success of the event, and it was a most encouraging beginning for the series of celebrations.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. E. C. Swift, the chairman of the committee and his associates for their untiring labors to make the celebration this grand success.

NOTES ON THE OTTAWA MEETING.

Among the visitors and participants in the Ottawa celebration were, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the society.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas was accompanied by his wife, and Mrs. Douglas was interested in all the features of the celebration, and much impressed by the historic significance of the event.

Mr. J. McCan Davis was accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

Hon. Samuel Alschuler in his address, paid a tribute to the labors and influence of the Illinois State Historical Society in its aid of the movement for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the great joint debates, as well as in other branches of historical endeavors.

THE OTTAWA DEBATE.

An original poem on the first of the celebrations of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858, by Mrs. Addie B. Roberts.

Mrs. Roberts presented the original copy of the poem to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, son of the "Little Giant."

Just fifty years ago today,
Upon this spot amid the throng.
Lincoln and Douglas in debate did pay
A lasting tribute to right and wrong.
This tablet marks this hallowed place,
In honor of the great event,

When these great men stood face to face,
And to their eloquence gave vent.
Both for the Senatorial chair
Were striving to secure the same;
The Little Giant was seated there—
Lincoln won presidential fame.
The ship of State in danger stood,
It must not sink but stem the tide,
The railsplitter who chopped much wood
Did pilot it and safely guide.
Till fleeting time shall be no more,
This tablet will tell the story great,
To generations o'er and o'er,
Of the Lincoln-Douglas joint debate.

The Freeport Celebration, August 27, 1908.

Observance of the fiftieth anniversary of that memorable day when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in Freeport for the second of a series of debates was made the occasion of a celebration in accordance with the dignity of the meeting when Lincoln and Douglas faced that immense throng and the result of which carried Lincoln into the president's chair. It was a day long to be remembered by the people of the present generation, who united with the white haired men and women of half a century ago in paying homage to the memory of the "Railsplitter" and the "Little Giant." A great throng of people surrounded the speakers' stand on Mechanic street, between Clark and Douglas avenues the spot where the debate occurred fifty years ago, and where a boulder was in 1903 placed to mark the spot. Conspicuous among the number were those wearing the badges of distinction which attested the fact that they were at the original debate. The registration of these old citizens was large, a greater number having made application for badges than the committee anticipated.

Perfect weather was in store for the celebration. A gentle breeze prevailed all day and everything passed off with a smoothness that was remarkable when is considered the great mass of details that received attention.

The central point of interest was the platform where the celebration was held, and second in interest was the Brewster house, where Lincoln and Douglas met their admirers half a century ago. Both places were handsomely decorated. The celebration brought an unusually large number of people to Freeport who are prominent in their respective communities.

A vast sea of faces greeted the speakers when they mounted the platform and there was loud cheering and applause. The popular Henney band was near the platform and added to the attraction of the program.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, chairman of the general committee, called the meeting to order.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. L. C. Schmidt, pastor of Trinity United Evangelical church.

Appropriate for the occasion was the singing of patriotic songs by the Temple quartette, the members of which are Messrs. Roy K. Farwell, Reeve Burton, A. C. Kennedy and W. R. Hannah. The opening number was "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The program of addresses for the afternoon was as follows:

Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, who spoke of Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. W. T. Davidson, of Lewistown, Ill., who spoke of Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, member of Congress from this district, who spoke of Robert R. Hitt.

Preceding the address of Senator Dolliver the quartette sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and at the beginning of Congressman Lowden's address the selection was "The Star Spangled Banner."

Gen. Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, was called upon, and he kindly responded:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On behalf of the Illinois State Historical Society which is represented here by several of its officers, I wish to express great satisfaction on account of the successful manner in which the citizens of Freeport are celebrating the semi-centennial of the Lincoln and Douglas debate.

Felicitations and thanks are especially due to Gen. Atkins and his efficient associates in the planning and execution of this magnificent demonstration.

Colonel Lowden in his eloquent address has referred to the racial troubles at Springfield. As a resident of Springfield and familiar with the unfortunate events, I wish to say that no city of the size of Springfield can be held derelict to duty because of the sudden outbreak of violence by the hoodlum elements. It is caused by the reprehensible defiance of law that is too prevalent in our land. Predatory wealth has set an example that ignorance and vice has not been slow to follow. I have this to say, that Springfield should be judged by the manner in which it has and is meeting this emergency. The law loving citizens of Springfield met violence and outrage with a firm determination to execute the law without reference to nationality or color, and every means was taken to protect the defenseless in their rights of life, liberty and property. Through the orderly process of the courts all will be prosecuted and no guilty man allowed to escape.

The civil and military officers have done their full duty, and to give special praise would be invidious.

This great occasion has its special lesson in the fact that Lincoln and Douglas regarded the observance of the law as the highest duty of American citizenship. When Douglas returned to Illinois on his patriotic mission in defense of the Union, his last words sent to his absent sons were, "Tell them to support the constitution and obey the laws."

Those words are an admonition and an exhortation to all American citizens.

From the inspiration of this historic spot let us all renew our devotion to law and order, to constitutional liberty and to the rights of all men to stand equal before the law to the end, in the language of Lincoln, that we may have "A Government of the people, by the people and for the people."

At the close of the regular program General Smith D. Atkins was called upon by voices in the crowd and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—If you will have it so, I will talk five minutes by the town clock:

I first knew Mr. Lincoln in 1856. I met him here in Freeport when he was with a party of gentlemen, inspecting the newly constructed Illinois Central railroad. With that party he took dinner at the Brewster house, and was several hours in the city.

I met him again here in Freeport on August 27, 1858. I was present in his room in the Brewster house on the forenoon of that day, when the questions he asked Senator Douglas in the afternoon were under discussion, and I know that apparently all present were opposed to his asking Mr. Douglas the second question, and that Mr. Lincoln followed his own conviction, and asked that question, and that Mr. Douglas replied just as all predicted that he would, just as Mr. Lincoln believed that he would, and Mr. Douglas did beat Mr. Lincoln for Senator; but Mr. Lincoln's persistency in asking that

question made the election of Mr. Douglas as president impossible, as Mr. Lincoln said it would, and it really made Mr. Lincoln so well known that he himself was nominated and elected president of the United States. Here in Freeport, on August 27, 1858, one man was defeated and the other man really made president of the republic. I never met Mr. Lincoln afterward, but I have a commission as a general officer in the army, signed by Abraham Lincoln, as president of the United States and commander-in-chief.

I first met Mr. Douglas two years earlier, also here in Freeport, in 1854, and I reported the speech he delivered standing on a dry goods box in front of the old Pennsylvania house, where the First National bank now is. I was present at the debate on August 27, 1858, and saw and heard Mr. Douglas.

When the civil war came in April, 1861, I enlisted as a private soldier, but was chosen by my comrades as captain of the first company raised in Freeport, and went with my company to Springfield. Between Decatur and Springfield our train was sidetracked to give a clear right of way to a special train bearing Senator Douglas to Springfield from Indianapolis, where he had spoken the evening before. When the special train went by our train followed, and when we were filing out of the cars at the Wabash depot in Springfield some one on horseback told us to wait a little while and Senator Douglas would come from his hotel and make us a speech. Mr. Douglas soon came, and standing up in his open carriage he bade us welcome to the capital of the State, and God-speed in the serious work in which we were about to engage, and he closed his speech by saying, in substance, "The time has come when there can be but two parties, a party of patriots and a party of traitors." I tell you, my fellow citizens, my hat went high into the air for Senator Douglas, and I have been one of his admirers from that hour. He was as loyal to his country as was Abraham Lincoln. Better than that, the Douglas Democrats of Illinois, yes, and better still, the Douglas Democrats throughout all the loyal north were as loyal as their loyal leader.

These two great men, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, were political rivals here in Illinois from early manhood. Douglas was far the most successful, succeeding in everything, advancing rapidly in public favor, filling many official positions, while Mr. Lincoln, as eager as Mr. Douglas in the race for public favor, met with very indifferent success, but finally, dating from this hour and this spot, fifty years ago, passed his political rival and went onward to the presidency of the republic, the final goal of political ambition, which Mr. Douglas never reached.

At the beginning of the Civil War in this country, Mr. Douglas demonstrated his splendid loyalty, and quickly passed from earth, leaving a record of shining glory; Mr. Lincoln lived to bring the great war to a successful conclusion, and just as the sunlight of victory and peace was breaking, filling all the land with joy, he also passed from the earth. "He who had climbed fame's ladder so high, from the round at the top stepped to the sky."

One of the most interesting features of the Freeport celebration was the historical exhibit in the city library building.

It consisted of portraits of early residents of Freeport and Stephenson county, early maps, newspapers, books by local authors, articles of furniture, musical instruments, in short it was a veritable historical museum, which was an illustrated story of the beginnings and growth of the locality.

The members of the committee, Mr. Edward LePelley, Miss Lane, E. L. Burchard, F. N. Bass, Mrs. C. F. Hildreth, Miss Esther Dana, Capt. Fred C. Held, Miss Isabelle Fry and their associates worked untiringly, and with marked success.

The collection was really a remarkable one, of which Freeport has a right to be proud.

The ladies of the William Brewster Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception in the morning to the visitors in the city, especially the ladies.

Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton, regent, received the visitors, assisted by the other officers of the chapter and the special guests of the day, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, and her daughter, Mrs. Linda Weber Weeks, Mrs. Hitt Newcomer, sister of the late Congressman R. R. Hitt, and Mrs. Charles F. Hildreth.

About 400 ladies called on the chapter and its friends.

A large number of prominent citizens of the State attended the Freeport meeting. Among them may be mentioned Mr. B. F. Shaw of Dixon, the veteran editor; Mr. J. W. Clinton of Polo, one of the directors of the Illinois State Historical Society; and the distinguished gentlemen who were the orators of the day.

No report of the Freeport celebration would be complete without mentioning the splendid efforts of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, one of the vice presidents of the Illinois State Historical Society, and the chairman of the committee in charge of the Freeport celebration.

The Freeport celebration was a success in every respect, and to General Atkins and his associates this was in large measure due.

The press of the city also gave excellent reports of the celebration.

Among the many incidents that the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate has brought to light is one of unusual interest. There is now living, in the home for veteran railroad engineers at Highland Park, Ill., the man who ran the engine of the train that brought Abraham Lincoln to Freeport on Aug. 27, 1858. Capt. C. C. Jones, a veteran in the service of the Illinois Central railroad, is well known among railroad men from Dubuque to Chicago. "Dad" Jones, as he is familiarly known to his friends, has been in the service of the Illinois Central for fully forty years, and perhaps there is no other event of his long railroad career that is as vividly recalled at this time as the run into Freeport on that now famous day fifty years ago.

Captain Jones was born in Peru, O., May 5, 1825. His first railroad experience was a run on the Buffalo & Lake Shore and after that followed a few years on the New York & Erie. Illinois, then a frontier of railroading, was attractive to the young engineer, and in the fall of '57 or the spring of '58 he came to the west and entered the service of the Illinois Central. It was only a few months after his arrival in Illinois that the series of debates was opened, when occurred the event of which he is now proud. Mr. Jones remained with the Illinois Central until 1897, when he went to the home for aged and disabled railroad employes that is maintained at Highland Park by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is in good health and in full possession of his faculties and delights to tell of the part he took in the event that is now being celebrated.

Plans for Celebrations.

PLANS FOR THE JONESBORO CELEBRATION SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

JONESBORO, ILL., Aug. 21, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

In reply to your telegram we write you as follows:

We are making progress in our preparations for celebrating the semi-centennial of the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas which took place on the fair grounds at Jonesboro, Union county, Ill., on the 15th day of September, 1858.

Our celebration will take place on the same grounds on the 15th day of September, 1908.

These grounds are situated about 500 yards north of the public square in Jonesboro, on a very handsome piece of ground which had been procured and has been used for that purpose by the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Association since 1857, and they will hold their fifty-third meeting, commencing on the 14th and extending to and including the 17th day of September, 1908.

This fair association is in hearty sympathy with the movement to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debate and is giving to the committee of arrangements all the assistance that the fair association is able to render.

This fair association is not a joint stock company but was organized and is controlled by the farmers, mechanics and business people of the county, and all of its receipts are expended in paying premiums and keeping up the grounds of the fair association. Gen. A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington and Gov. C. H. Haskell of Oklahoma will be the principal speakers.

We have not arranged all of our program yet, nor have we secured all of the speakers that we hope to have present, though some who have been invited by us have consented to be present and take part in the celebration.

We have not yet erected our memorial stone, but the committee has been appointed and they are taking such steps as will secure having the stone in place at the proper time. We expect it to be a large boulder from the hills of Union county. Gen. Alfred Orendorff, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, will make the address accepting the boulder.

We send you under separate cover a photo of the spot where the debate took place.

This is all we have to write now, but assure you that everything will be in order, and we expect a great crowd of citizens from this and surrounding counties at the celebration.

Yours truly,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

W. O. BROWN,
Secretary.

The following are the names of some of the persons who were present at the Lincoln-Douglas debates held in Jonesboro, Sept. 15, 1858:

Mrs. Rebecca Grear, Jonesboro, Ill.	W. W. Wiley, Anna, Ill.
David Sowers, Jonesboro, Ill.	Judson Grear, Jonesboro, Ill.
Mrs. David Sowers, Jonesboro, Ill.	John Pickrell, Anna, Ill.
John M. Rich, Cobden, Ill.	William J. Standard, Anna, Ill.
Benj. M. Hunsaker, Murphysboro, Ill.	Walter Grear, Anna, Ill.
Ed. Terpinitz, Carbondale, Ill.	George Barringer, Jonesboro, Ill.
John Spire, Anna, Ill.	A. J. Bunch, McClure, Ill.
James W. Fuller, Anna, Ill.	Judge William A. Spain, Vienna, Ill.
Martin V. Brown, Anna, Ill.	Judge M. V. Ussery, Anna, Ill.
C. Perry Harris, 6057 Cates ave., St. Louis, Mo.	R. Johnson, president First National Bank, Anna, Ill.
J. F. Casper, Marion, Ill.	Benjamin H. Anderson, Jonesboro, Ill.

PLANS FOR THE CHARLESTON CELEBRATION, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM—Extensive preparations are being made and Charleston expects, in a fitting way, to celebrate on September 18th the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Judge S. S. Anderson, a member of the State Historical Society, was made chairman of the local committee on arrangements, and Judge T. N. Cofer, secretary and treasurer; the other members of committee consist of the following named citizens:

Hon. H. A. Neal, A. J. Craig, Prof. DeWitt Elwood, W. J. Kenny, Judge F. K. Dunn, I. H. Johnston, Dr. L. C. Lord, Hon. A. J. Fryer, W. E. Hill, Mayor W. R. Patton, Dr. N. Starr, George H. Jeffries, James K. Rardin, Lucian Wheatly, C. L. Lee, C. D. McCrory, H. B. Glassco and Ralph Jeffries.

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, a great admirer of the martyred President, and who has written much about him, has been secured to deliver the principle address on that occasion. His address will be devoted especially to Mr. Lincoln and the joint debate in general.

Col. W. T. Davidson of Lewistown, Ill., who was a personal friend and admirer of Senator Douglas, will deliver a specially prepared address on Douglas.

Prof. S. E. Thomas, instructor in history in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, has prepared a special address embodying all the local features and traditions concerning the great debate in Charleston. The address of Professor Thomas will doubtless be one of the most interesting features of the program.

The celebration will be held at the fair ground on practically the same spot where the joint debate took place fifty years ago. It will be an all-day and evening affair, and many prominent and distin-

guished citizens throughout the State are expected to be present. All persons now living who attended the joint debate Sept. 18, 1858, are especially invited to be present on this occasion, and will be given reserved seats on the platform.

It will be a holiday for both the Eastern Illinois Normal School and the public schools of the city, and they are expected to take an active part in the exercises of the day. Excellent music is to be provided and doubtless the exercises will close with a blaze of glory in the form of fire-works display at night.

Special committees have been appointed as follows: Program committee, finance committee, committee on music, and committee on publicity.

The celebration will be an all-day picnic affair and all patriotic citizens are extended a most cordial invitation to be present.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee.

PLANS FOR THE GALESBURG CELEBRATION OCTOBER 7, 1908.

AUGUST 5, 1908.

DEAR MRS. WEBER—We are to have with us at the Galesburg celebration Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, and Gen. A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington.

The arrangements for the celebration at Galesburg have not progressed as far, or as satisfactorily, as they should. Colonel Carr made an effort last winter to secure Mr. Taft's presence, and has received encouraging assurances.

Within the last few weeks I have, in coöperation with the local committee, been making urgent efforts to complete our program. We have extended a number of invitations and are now awaiting replies.

We are to have with us also, President John H. Finley of the College of the city of New York, who, as you remember, was the originator of the celebration of the debate.

I anticipate that within the next few days our program will be completed. The moment it is I will write you fully.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP S. POST, JR.

PLANS FOR THE QUINCY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 13, 1908.

QUINCY, Aug. 19, 1908.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER—In reply to your telegram I have to state I was away from home when it arrived.

We have been very much delayed in receiving answers to our invitations. Our speakers thus far engaged are: Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. George A. Adams of Chicago, Hon. Harry Higbee, Judge Edmands of Carthage, Hancock county, and Hon. William H. Collins. There will be some short reminiscent talks. I will send you a program just as soon as it is from the press.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. COLLINS.

PLANS FOR THE LAST CELEBRATION, ALTON, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

The following letter to the secretary of the Lincoln-Douglas celebration and Home Coming Days, will explain itself:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 20, 1908.

Hon. J. J. McInerney:

DEAR SIR—I am enclosing a list of the committees for the Lincoln and Douglas celebration and Home Coming Days.

You will notice we have not yet formed the reception committee. This will be arranged later.

In addition to these committees, Post Office Day is in complete charge of Hon. Henry Brueggemann, Mayor Beall and the city council. The Illinois hotel day is in complete charge of the building committee, consisting of H. L. Black, H. H. Ferguson, R. H. Levis, Eben Rodgers, E. M. Dorsey, H. S. Dorsey and E. M. Gaddis.

All the members of the committees are requested to meet in the council chamber Tuesday evening, August 25, at 8 o'clock.

Please publish the lists and request for meeting and oblige,

Yours truly,

E. M. BOWMAN.

Executive committee—E. M. Bowman, J. Wead, H. B. Sparks, E. M. Dorsey, J. F. McGinnis, J. C. Faulstich.

Finance—John Elble, L. J. Hartman, E. G. Meriwether.

Program—P. W. Coyle, L. Hellrung, H. A. Wutzler.

Parade—Col. A. M. Jackson, W. Weisbach, C. E. Freeman.

Decoration—W. H. Neerman, Herman Reck, H. J. Bowman.

Music—John F. Busse, J. W. Schmoeller, Jr., W. Armstrong.

Publicity and Amusement—William Sauvage, William Netzhammer, J. B. Steck.

As we said the other day the time is getting short and it is high time that our real work should begin; let there be a good attendance at the council chamber at the meeting to be held Tuesday evening, Aug. 25th.

AUGUST 20, 1908.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MRS. WEBER—I received your telegram of yesterday, on my return to Alton last evening.

So far as the Lincoln and Douglas debate anniversary is concerned in Alton, we have secured Col. Clark E. Carr to speak on Lincoln and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson to speak on Douglas.

Further, we propose to erect a bronze tablet on the city hall where the debate took place.

We intend to have a three days' "Home Coming;" the 15th of October, of course, to be devoted to the Lincoln and Douglas affair. On one of the other days we expect to have a "corner stone laying" of a new \$125,000 hotel, which will be put up in Alton, and on the third day to break ground or have some exercises celebrating the fact that we are to have a government postoffice building in Alton.

As to all the details and the program, I am unable to enlighten you at present. We have just been able to fill out our list of committees, and I have called them to meet next Tuesday evening in order to push the work. I feel satisfied, from the interest the people are now taking in the event, we will be able to have a great and successful celebration in Alton.

Yours truly,

E. M. BOWMAN,

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate Memorial Volume.

The board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library has just issued a handsome volume entitled "Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume III, Lincoln Series, Vol. I, The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858." Edited with introduction and notes by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D.

This is a book of 604 pages, exclusive of the index of 23 pages, is handsomely printed on fine paper by the University Press of Chicago, and is bound in blue buckram to correspond with the other numbers of the Illinois historical collections. Professor Sparks has devoted much time and labor to the preparation of this volume. The book has a number of illustrations, some of them from very rare pictures. The library board and Professor Sparks deserve the thanks of students of Illinois history and collectors of Lincolniana for this excellent piece of work.

Professor Sparks has collected all available local historical material in regard to each of the seven joint debates; to this is added extracts from contemporary newspapers, and the full text of each of the debates, and an historical resumé of the events leading up to the debates.

Members of the historical society will receive this valuable volume. It will also be sent to libraries, universities, etc. It is an admirable valedictory work for Professor Sparks upon his leaving the State for his new field of labor as president of the State College of Pennsylvania.

The educational and historical interests of Illinois will suffer a great loss in the removal of Professor Sparks from the State, and while the Illinois State Historical Society has reluctantly accepted his resignation as a director of the society, it has, at the suggestion of its board of directors elected him an honorary member of the society.

Change in the Time of Holding the Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The members of the State Historical Society will no doubt remember that thirty days previous to the last annual meeting of the society, in January last, notice was sent by the secretary to each member of the society notifying him that a proposed change in the constitution of the society would be voted upon at the annual meeting in regard to changing the time of the year for holding the annual meeting.

When the society was organized, it was thought that it would be wise to hold the annual meeting in January, as in that month on alternate years, the regular sessions of the General Assembly begin in Springfield, and it was thought that the meeting of the society would attract the attention and interest of members of the Legislature, and might be of service in securing legislation favorable to the interests of the society.

It has been found, however, that the month of January is too early in the legislative session, for the members to have settled down to work. Often the appointments of committees have not been made; but the principal objection to January as a time for holding the annual meeting lies in the fact that the weather is nearly always very inclement, and many of the members of the society fear to leave their homes at such a season.

When the question of the change in the date of holding the annual meeting was discussed, the secretary received letters from a large number of members of the society, all of which were favorable to the proposed change, a majority expressing a preference for the month of May as the time for the meeting. At the meeting, the members present voted unanimously for the change, and May was selected as the month.

The secretary therefore begs to call the attention of the members to the change and to announce that there will be no meeting in January at the time the meeting has heretofore been held, but it will be held in May, 1909.

Your attention will again be called in the January number of the Journal to the change in the time of the annual meeting.

As on Feb. 12, 1909, the State of Illinois and the city of Springfield will hold an international celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it is, perhaps, well that the

date of holding the annual meeting of the Historical Society has been changed, as the two meetings would have been held too close together for many of the members of the society to be able to attend both meetings.

It is hoped that in the agreeable month of May many more than the usual number of the members will be able to attend the annual meeting of the society and participate in the proceedings.

The Lincoln Centennial.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

The 12th day of February, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

It is most fitting that the citizens of the United States of America; the citizens of the state of Kentucky, which gave him birth; the people of the state of Indiana, in which he sojourned a few years and where lie the remains of his patient and heroic mother and where live the descendants of the friends of his lonely childhood; and especially that the citizens of the State of Illinois to the service of which the first years of his manhood were given, in which his first vote was cast, his service in the Black Hawk War, in the General Assembly of the State, which he represented in the halls of the Congress of the United States; and by the people of the city of Springfield, the little city which was his home during the years of his manhood, where he was married, where his children were born, and where three of them lie buried, where he planned the noble fight for the equality of human beings, where he received the news of his nomination for the presidency and of his election to that high office, where his dead form was received by loving friends, and where he, with his wife and children, now lies sleeping.

Here is still the little house "the Lincoln Home," the gift to the State of Illinois and the nation, of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving child of Mr. Lincoln, this little plain house which is now a shrine for the people of the world, and is yearly visited by thousands; here too is the stately tomb of this great martyr-hero, where his sacred dust reposes.

It is most fitting then, that all the people of the United States unite in a commemoration of this great historic day.

An hundred years have passed since he first saw the light of day in the little Kentucky cabin, a hundred years, the history of which he helped to mould.

Governor Charles S. Deneen in a message to the last General Assembly of the State called attention to the approach of this great birthday anniversary, and the State Legislature, by a joint resolution, recommended that it be observed in a fitting manner by the people of Illinois.

Each of the two great political parties embodied in its platform resolutions suggesting that the people of the country observe it by celebrations commensurate with its historic significance.

The city of Springfield is properly taking the lead in the matter of the celebration, the details of which are not completed. The French Ambassador at Washington, M. J. J. Jusserand, is to make the principal address, though there will be many other orators of distinction.

The various patriotic societies will take part. The Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution will hold exercises at the Lincoln Home, and it is expected that Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general of the organization, will be present.

The Illinois State Historical Society will, of course, do its part. As the day of the birthday, February 12, will be so full of important functions, it is now expected that the Historical Society will have its rooms open to the public on the day and evening of the 11th, the day before the great, general celebration, that the visitors may inspect the collection of Lincolniana which the library and society has gathered. Efforts will be made to have this collection arranged in such a manner as to be most interesting and to afford the greatest amount of information.

Full details of the general plans for the celebration and the special plans of the Illinois State Historical Society will be published in the January issue of the Journal.

Many suggestions have been made as to a permanent memorial of Lincoln's hundredth birthday anniversary, by newspapers, periodicals and individuals.

It has been suggested that a splendid building be erected in Chicago, after the idea of the Albert Memorial in London. A plan for making the Lincoln residence in Springfield the center of a beautiful park has been received with much favor.

In the September number of the Review of Reviews is published an article by Mr. James T. McCleavy entitled "What Shall the Lincoln Memorial Be?"

Mr. McCleavy's article is illustrated with views of the principal memorials of the world, and he considers several of the suggestions which have been made for the Lincoln memorial.

The plan which he considers the best of all is the one of building a beautiful highway from the White House at Washington to the Gettysburg battlefield, a distance of seventy-two miles, to be called the *Lincoln Way*.

This is a fine idea and seems in every way to be practicable. There is another plan, however, of which little mention has been made, and that is the building of a beautiful Lincoln temple at Springfield, to become the property of the State of Illinois, and which might be a hall of history, in which the Illinois State Historical Society, and its collections of State and National history could find a home, and in which could be gathered such a collection of manuscripts, portraits, books and other material relating to Abraham Lincoln as could be found in no other place in the world.

It is hoped that the members of the Historical Society will give this plan due consideration and use their influence for it, if they consider it desirable and practicable.

Special Reports of Committees.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 30, 1908.

Illinois State Historical Society:

Your committee on local historical societies would respectfully report that we consider the general condition of the local societies in the State as quite satisfactory. Most of these are active; a few however, are quite the reverse.

At the late meeting of the American Historical Association at Madison, Wis., our State Historical Society was represented at the conference of state and local historical societies by our president and secretary, and these delegates learned that very few, if any, of the states can show a larger number of organized local societies. It is very difficult for a committee whose members are remote from the State Society's rooms to keep in proper touch with these local societies, and the efforts of the committee to foster and assist such organizations should, in our opinion, be supplemented by oversight from the State Society's headquarters.

We believe the time has arrived when these local societies should be in much closer relation to the State Society. We therefore recommend that our State secretary call on all of the local societies for the addresses of their officers and all of the members, in order that information concerning the State Society with hints and suggestions to the local societies may be sent occasionally to such officers and members.

We also suggest to our own society, in case it is decided to publish its proceedings and some other historical material through a quarterly, that in each issue there be a department of local history.

It may also be a good plan to give notice to such local societies as do not possess fireproof buildings, that in case copies of important local papers shall be sent to Springfield they will be carefully preserved for the benefit of these societies.

Other suggestions will naturally occur from time to time to the officers of the State Society in case closer relations shall be found desirable.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BURNHAM,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON

GENEALOGY AND GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 12, 1908.

I wish to call the attention of the members of the society to this department of the library and its usefulness and growing needs. The library has made a fine beginning and now contains a good working genealogical collection, which is in constant use.

We would like the coöperation of the members of the society in securing works on genealogy, such as family histories, town histories, and of local communities in the State. If you know of any family history that has been compiled or is being compiled, and will notify us as to the authors, so that we can communicate with them, and by this means have a copy of the history deposited in the library, it will be a great help along this line, as it would be impossible to purchase family histories (save in cases of allied families) and by this means such histories would be accessible to the public.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE,

*Chairman of Committee on Genealogy and Genealogical Publications,
Illinois State Historical Society.*

There has recently been added to the genealogical collection in the library the following important works on genealogy:

Connecticut—Colonial and Revolutionary Records of Connecticut. Published by the Connecticut Historical Society.

History of Wallingford, Conn., from its settlement in 1670 to the present time, including Meriden, which was one of its parishes until 1806, and Chester, which was incorporated in 1780. Davis, Charles Stanley, M. D., Meriden, Conn., 1870.

Georgia—Colonial Records of Georgia, Vols. 1-17, 1732-1774. Revolutionary Records of Georgia, Vols. 1 and 2, 1769-1785; Candler, Allen D., compiler, Atlanta, Ga. The Franklin-Turner Co., publishers.

History of Georgia, 2 vols.; Jones, Charles C., Jr. Houghton Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston, 1883.

History of Atlanta, Ga.; Reed, Wallace P., Syracuse, N. Y., 1889. D. Mason & Co., publishers.

History of the Midway Church, Georgia; Stacy, James. Newnan, Ga., 1903.

History of Georgia from its discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the present constitution in 1798; Stevens, (Rev.) William Bacon, M. D., N. Y., 1847. D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

Kentucky—History of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, with a preliminary sketch of the churches in the valley of Virginia; Davidson, (Rev.) Robert, D. D., N. Y., 1867. Robert Carter, publisher.

Maine—Names of Soldiers of the American Revolution who applied for State bounty under resolves of March 17, 1835, March 24, 1836, and March 20, 1838; House, Charles J., compiler.

Maryland—The Maryland Calendar of Wills from 1635 to 1685, 1685 to 1702. Baldwin, Jane (Jane Baldwin Cotton), compiler, Baltimore, Md., 1904-1906.

- Massachusetts—Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth; Davis, William T., Boston, 1883. S. Williams & Co., publishers.
 Colonial Society of Massachusetts, publications of, 1895-1900.
 Dedham, Mass. Church Records, 1635-1845; Hill, Don Gleason, editor. Dedham, Mass., 1888.
 History of Cape Cod, 2 vols.; Freeman, Frederick, Boston, 1858, 1862.
 History of the town of Duxbury, Mass.; Winsor, Justin, Boston, 1849.
 History of the town of Medford, of Middlesex county, Mass., from its first settlement in 1630 to 1855; Usher, James M., compiler, Boston, 1886. Rand, Avery & Co., publishers.
- New Hampshire—New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers, Vols. 1-30, 1623-1768.
- New Jersey—Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey. Archives of New Jersey. Published by the New Jersey Historical Society.
 New Jersey as a Colony, 4 vols.; Lee, Francis Bazley, Publishing Society of New Jersey, 1903.
- New York—History of New York during the Revolution. DeLancey, Edward Floyd, editor; 2 vols. New York Historical Society, publishers, 1879.
 History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York; Simms, Jephtha R., Albany, N. Y., 1845.
- Pennsylvania—Snyder County Marriages, 1835-1899; Wagenseller, George W., A. M., compiler, Middleburg, Pa., 1899. Wagenseller Publishing Co.
- Rhode Island—Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, comprising three generations of settlers who came before 1690, with many families carried to the fourth generation; Austin, John Osborn, compiler, Albany, N. Y., 1887. Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers.
 Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850, Vols. 1-15; Arnold, James N., compiler, Providence, R. I., 1891-1906. Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., publishers.
- South Carolina—Historical Collections of South Carolina, 2 vols. N. Y., 1836, Harper Bros., publishers. Carroll, B. R., compiler.
 History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719; under the Royal Government, 1719-1776. History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780; McCrady, Edward, LL. D.; 4 vols. N. Y., 1901-1902, The Macmillan Co., publishers.
 History of South Carolina from its First Settlement in 1670, to the year 1808; Ramsay, David, M. D.; 2 vols. Charleston, 1809. Published by David Longworth.
- Vermont—History of Bradford, Vt.; McKeen, (Rev) Silas, D. D. Montpelier, Vt., 1875.
- Virginia—Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Va.; Green, Raleigh Travers, compiler, Culpeper, Va., 1900.
 Parish Register of Saint Peters, New Kent County, Va., from 1680 to 1787. National Society of Colonial Dames, publishers, Richmond, 1904.
 Parish Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., from 1653 to 1812. Virginia National Society of Colonial Dames, publishers, Richmond, 1897.
 Some Prominent Virginia Families; Bellet, Louise Pecquet du; Richmond, 1908.
 Virginia County Records, Spotsylvania County, 1721-1800; Crozier, William Armstrong, F. R. S., editor. N. Y., 1905, Fox, Duffield & Co., publishers.
 Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651-1776; Crozier, William Armstrong, F. R. S., editor. N. Y., 1905.

GENERAL WORKS.

A List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1811; Fothergill, Gerald, London, 1904.

Bibliographia Genealogica Americana—An alphabetical index to American genealogies and pedigrees, etc.; Durrie, Daniel S., Albany, N. Y., 1886. Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers.

Colonial Families of the United States of America; Mackenzie, George Norbury, LL. B., editor. N. Y., 1907, The Grafton Press (future publications). *Society of Colonial Wars*, 2 vols., 1899, 1902, 1903, 1906. Published by the Society.

The American Genealogist, being a catalogue of family histories, etc. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1900.

United States—Department of Commerce and Labor; Bureau of the Census. Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States taken in the year 1790 in the following States: Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Vermont, Virginia.

The following periodicals—

Virginia Magazine of Biography and History, Vol. I. 1893 to 1908.

Virginia Magazine of Biography and History, Vol. 1, 1893 to 1908. Richmond, Va.

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 1, 1892 to 1908. Williamsburg, Va.

The Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, 1898-1908; published in Columbus, O.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY ILLINOIS AUTHORS.

- Atkinson, Eleanor—*The Boyhood of Lincoln*; Chicago, 1908, A. C. McClurg, Co., publishers.
- Bayliss, Clara Kern—*The Significance of the Plaza*. In "Records of the Past" for March-April, 1908.
- The McEvers Mounds, Pike County, Illinois. In *The American Antiquarian & Oriental Journal* for March-April, 1908.
- Burnham, Clara Louise—*The Leaven of Love*. N. Y., 1908, Houghton Mifflin Co., Pubs.
- Day, (Mrs.) Leigh Gross—*Border Land and the Blue Beyond*. Akron, O., 1908. Saalfeld & Co., Pubs.
- Jones, Lottie E.—*Decisive Dates in the History of Illinois*. 1908, Illinois Printing Co., Danville.
- Jones, Lottie E.—*Library Method in State Histories; Illinois Outlines; References; Questions*. 1908, Illinois Printing Co., Danville.
- Parrish, Randall—*Prisoners of Chance*. Chicago, 1908. A. C. McClurg Co., Pubs.
- The Last Voyage of the Donna Isabel.
- Patterson, Joseph Medill—*The Little Brother of the Rich*. The Reilly-Britton Co., Pubs., 1908.
- Robinson, L. E. and Monroe, Irving—*History of Illinois*. (In press.) American Book Co., Pubs., New York, 1908.
- Sharp, Katherine L., M. L. S.—*Illinois Libraries, Part III, College, Institutional and Special Libraries (excepting Chicago). Public School Libraries by Counties*. University Press, Urbana, Illinois.
- Illinois Libraries. Part IV. Chicago Libraries. University Press, Urbana, Illinois, 1908.
- Upton, George P.—*Musical Memories*. Chicago, 1908. A. C. McClurg & Co., Pubs.
- Warren, Maude Radford—*The Land of the Living*. New York and London. Harper Bros., Pubs., 1908.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN NEWSPAPERS.

- Freeport Daily Journal—Gives full accounts of the Semi-centennial celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport, Ill., in issues of Aug. 27-28 and (weekly) Sept. 2, 1908.
- Ottawa Daily Freetrader—Gives full accounts of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa, Ill., in issue of Aug. 21, 1908.
- Ottawa Republican Times—Gives full accounts of the celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa, in issue of Aug. 21, 1908.
- Rockford Morning Star, Rockford, Ill.—Gives full account of the Freeport celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, in issue of Aug. 28, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY WHO HAVE
DIED DURING THE PERIOD FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER, 1908.

The Illinois State Historical Society has, with deep regret, to report the deaths during the summer of 1908 of six of its most valued members. Namely, Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Freeport, Ill., who died May 14, 1908.

Mrs. Julia Williams Orendorff, of Springfield, Ill., the wife of the president of the Illinois State Historical Society, May 27, 1908.

Col. Asa C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, Ill., June 14, 1908.

Maj. Walter E. Carlin, of Jerseyville, Ill., July 18, 1908.

Hon. E. B. McCagg, of Chicago, August 2, 1908.

Mr. Ezra M. Prince, secretary of the McLean County Historical Society, August 27, 1908.

Suitable biographical notices of these lamented members of the society will be given in the regular transactions of the society.

DEATH OF MRS. ALFRED ORENDORFF.

The members of the Historical Society will learn with feelings of sorrow of the bereavement of the president of the society, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, in the death of his wife, which occurred at her home in Springfield, on May 27, 1908.

Julia Jayne Williams was the youngest daughter of Col. John Williams and Lydia Porter Williams, pioneer residents of Sangamon county. She was born March 11, 1850, in the house in which she died. It is a beautiful thought that she lived her whole blameless life in that house which was to be to her the altar of which she was the priestess, and on which she fed the sacred flames of filial devotion, wifehood, motherhood, and those less near and dear, but no less high duties to the church of which she was an active member, to the poor and unfortunate, and her social duties as a friend and neighbor.

In that house in her early womanhood, June 22, 1869, she was married to Alfred Orendorff, and in it she lived a life which was typical of the highest virtues of womanhood.

She was naturally somewhat reserved in manner, and was the possessor of great personal dignity. She bore her portion of life's sorrows with the serene and uncomplaining bravery that animates the greatest of life's warriors. Death came to her suddenly. Without an hour's warning she passed into the life beyond, fearlessly, bravely, as she had lived.

She leaves of her immediate family, her husband, two daughters and one son, a sister and two brothers, and many relatives, and a host of friends.

No woman in Springfield has taken a more active part in philanthropic movements.

The historical society extends to its president and his children its deepest sympathy.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

No marshaling of troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave.
But, Oh! these battles they last so long,
From babyhood to grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars.
She fights in her walled-up town,
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn.
Go back to God as white as you came.
The kingliest warrior born.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR EUGENE SEMPLE, A FORMER ILLINOISAN.

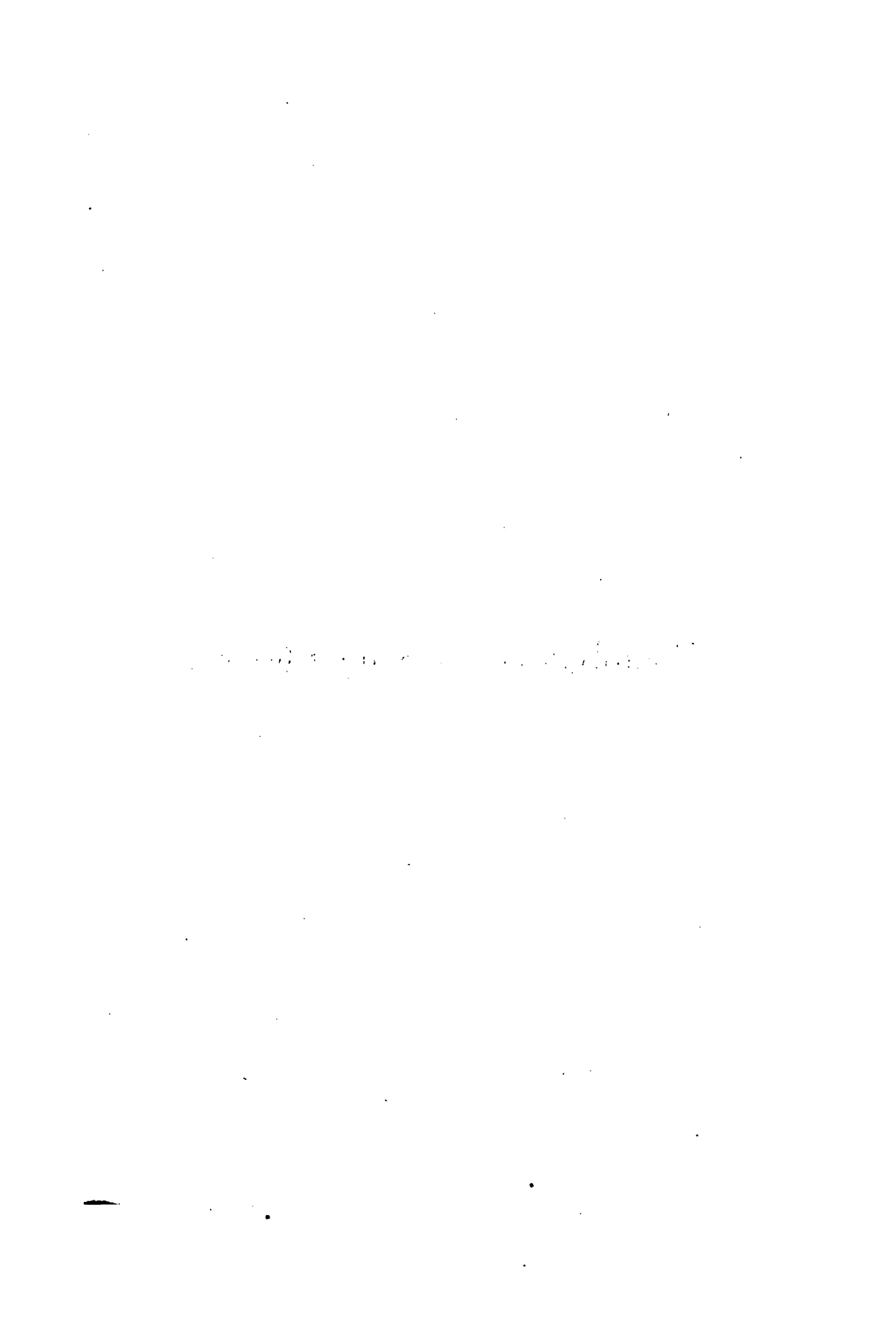
It seems appropriate to notice in the Journal the death of Governor Eugene Semple.

He was the only son of Gen. James Semple, and was born in 1840, at Santa Fe de Bogota, capital of the (then) republic of New Grenada, S. A., where, at the time, General Semple was representing the United States as its minister plenipotentiary. Eugene Semple was raised in Madison county, educated at the common schools of Alton and at Shurtleff college, and in law at Yale.

He went to Seattle, in Washington, in 1870, about the time, or shortly after, it was organized as a territory, and soon became a prominent member of the bar. For several years past he was president of the Lake Washington Canal Company, a company digging a ship canal connecting the sound and Lake Washington, an enterprise of great magnitude. He died at San Diego, Cal., Friday, Aug. 28, 1908.



Contributions to State History.



Prehistoric Illinois.

THE BROWN COUNTY OSSUARY.

(DR. J. F. SNYDER.)

With exception, perhaps, of the American bottom, no section of the State surpasses that portion of the Illinois river valley from the Sangamon down to the Mississippi in such profuse evidences of its early and long-continued occupancy by various tribes of Indians. It was the resort of mound building aborigines from the remote past up to the post-Columbian period, marked by intrusion of European art products among their sepulchred remains. In the mounds there, and the relics they inclose, can be discerned interesting and instructive differences, not only in the customs and degree of culture of the most ancient and more recent denizens of that region, but also in their physical and ethnological characteristics. The practice of mound building was carried to its highest perfection in that valley by its primitive prehistoric inhabitants. The oldest mounds are the largest and most complex in structure, and from that class of imposing earthen monuments can be traced in that locality the decadence of the custom of mound building with passing ages, down to the slight elevations of individual grave mounds of recent Indians perched upon almost every eminence of the landscape. They are all burial mounds. Artificial mounds built for signal stations, quite common on the Mississippi bluffs, and purely defensive earthworks, are very rare, if not wholly absent, in the Illinois river valley. In the older sepulchral mounds the usual Indian custom of burying all the property of the deceased with his dead body was generally observed, but in the later mounds it was measurably, and in many totally, ignored. Vessels or vases of burnt clay are almost entirely wanting in the older class of mounds as well as in the most recent, and are not abundant in any of them; nor are potsherds seen about old Indian camp and village sites here in such profusion and variety as in some other localities. None of the Illinois river tribes seems to have attained high proficiency in the fictile art; the few fine specimens of pottery occasionally exhumed in this territory being undoubtedly exotics, obtained perhaps by barter from the expert artisans in that line farther south.

Here, as elsewhere, throughout the continent, the mortuary customs of the successive occupants were not uniform. It is well known that some of them disposed of their dead by cremation, but by far the

greater number buried theirs either in the ground or in mounds. No extensive prehistoric cemeteries have yet been discovered in Illinois north of the American bottom, but such may yet be disclosed by future systematic investigation. To what extent cremation was practiced by any one tribe can only be conjectured, as we are at present in possession of insufficient data upon which to base a satisfactory conclusion. The bodies that we know were burned may have been only those of prisoners captured in war; or may have comprised all those of the tribe who died within certain periods and were temporarily deposited in trees or on scaffolds. Our limited observations, however, warrant the belief that only the earliest and most degraded savages who peopled this valley employed the agency of fire in their final funeral rites. The results yielded by my exploration of the Baehr mounds, two miles below LaGrange, in Brown county, in 1893, may be cited in support of this hypothesis.* At the base of the largest mound in that group—judged by every internal and external indication to be the most ancient in this part of the State—a fierce fire had raged for some time, and while burning was covered with a stratum of clay. From the mass of ashes and charcoal remaining were recovered, with other objects, many fragments of charred human bones, sufficient to reconstruct with considerable accuracy the anatomical characteristics of the bodies there cremated. Their crania were brachycephalic—as are those of all Illinois Indians—but with unusual thickness of the parietal tables, high, prominent malar bones, extraordinary development of the supraorbital ridges, and low retreating foreheads, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2. In addition to decidedly prognathous features and low facial angle, perforation of the ulnar extremity of the humerus and platycnemism of the tibia clearly fixed their status as far down in the scale of human beings. These peculiarities of physical organization were by no means exceptional but apparently the race type of all. In life they must have been as hideous as the gorilla, and yet the implements and ornaments wrought of stone, copper, shell and bone, buried with them displayed mechanical skill of high order. In the art of making pottery, however, they were very deficient; the few vessels of burnt clay recovered were extremely coarse, rudimentary in design, and devoid of ornamentation.

Assuming that the bodies, or skeletons, there reduced to ashes were those of deceased members of the tribe that paid royal tribute to their memory by rearing over them that majestic tumulus, with its deeply buried votive offerings, it must be inferred that the remains of the dead had been carefully preserved from year to year to await the time fixed upon for the periodical tribal cremation. For it is hardly probable that the large number of dead Indians, of both sexes and all ages, constituting that funeral pyre could have perished at once either in battle, by epidemics or by any sudden catastrophe. Among a large proportion of the American Indians from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, an old and widespread usage was to temporarily dispose of their dead by storing them in branches of trees, in

**Buried deposits of Hornstone Disks*, by Dr. J. F. Snyder, in *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, at Madison, Wis., August, 1893, p. 318 *et seq.*. Also, *A Group of Illinois Mounds*, by Dr. J. F. Snyder, in *The Archaeologist*, Columbus, O., Vol. III, 1895, pp. 77 and 109 *et seq.*

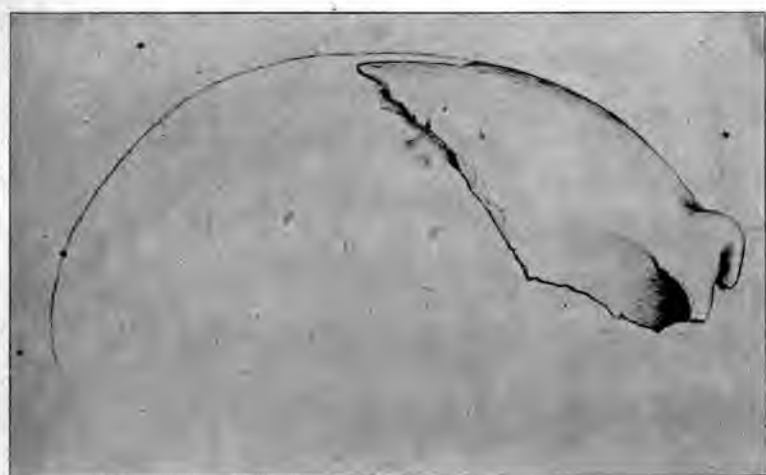


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

"bone houses," or upon scaffolds erected for that purpose. But there was no uniformity of custom in the manner of their ultimate disposition.

We have the accounts of intelligent observers who witnessed, in the eighteenth century, this method of sepulture by tribes of the Iroquoian and Muskhogean families of Indians who then held the whole Appalachian region from Virginia to Florida, and by many tribes inhabiting the gulf states. As seen in 1776 by Wm. Bartram in his southern botanical tour, in each principal village of the semi-sedentary Carolina Indians, there was provided a "bone house" in which the dead bodies of the tribe, properly prepared and encased in coffins of cane basketry, were deposited and securely guarded until the house was filled. Then, he says, "The nearest kindred or friends of the deceased, on a day appointed, repair to the bone house, take up the respective coffins and following one another in the order of seniority—the nearest relations and connections attending their respective corpse, and the multitude following after them—all as one family, with united voice of alternate allelujah and lamentation, slowly proceed to the place of general interment, where they place the coffins in order, forming a pyramid; and lastly cover all over with earth which raises a conical hill or mount."* Corroborative observations of this custom with certain modifications, are related by Capt. Romans, Adair, Capt. Bossu and several others.† Of the mounds in Virginia Mr. Jefferson said: "That they were repositories of the dead, has been obvious to all.

* * * * * Some ascribe them to the custom, said to prevail among the Indians, of collecting at certain periods, the bones of all their dead wheresoever deposited at the time of death," and forming mounds by covering them with earth. The mound forty feet in diameter at the base and seven and a half feet high, "on the low grounds of the Rivanna" river, explored by him, contained according to his estimate a thousand skeletons.‡

Brebeuf says it was the custom also among the Indians of the lake region to remove at certain periods the bodies and skeletons of a district from the trees, scaffolds, and other temporary resting places, and deposit them with much ceremony, in a single large pit.§ "The Indians of southern Georgia frequently burned their dead. This custom, however, was not universal, and it obtained to a very limited extent among the tribes resident in the middle and upper portions of the state. The practice of reserving the skeletons until they had accumulated sufficiently to warrant a general cremation or inhumation seems to have been adopted."¶ Preserving the dead bodies of their relatives in coffins stored in bone houses was a refinement of obsequies confined to the more sedentary Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees and cognate tribes, that

* *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, etc.*, by William Bartram, London, 1792, pp. 495-496.

† *A concise natural history of East and West Florida, etc.*, by Capt. Bernard Romans, New York, 1775, pp. 89-90. *Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana, etc.*, by Captain Bossu, London, 1771, Vol. 1, pp. 198-208. *History of the American Indians*, by James Adair, London, 1775, p. 183 *et seq.*

‡ *Notes on the State of Virginia*, by Thomas Jefferson. Trenton, 1803, p. 230 *et seq.*

§ *Jesuit Relations for 1636*, pp. 128-139.

¶ *Antiquities of the Southern Indians*, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1873, pp. 189-190.

were the most advanced in the arts of civilization. Other Indians were content to deposit their dead, well shrouded in deer and buffalo skins, in trees or upon scaffolds; but with all tribes east of the Mississippi that was only preliminary to their final disposal by cremation, or inhumation either in pits or in mounds. West of the Mississippi "aerial sepulture"—as tree and scaffold deposits of dead Indians is termed by Dr. Yarrow*—was generally observed; but there the Indians having adopted nomadic life, without a semblance of fixed habitations, abandoned the further and essential part of the custom—that of periodically collecting and burying or burning the remains of their dead—and left them in their aerial perches to be decomposed and scattered by the elements.

In his description of the Mandan Indians, on the upper Missouri, Catlin says: "These people never bury the dead, but place the bodies on slight scaffolds just above the reach of human hands, and out of the way of wolves and dogs; and they are there left to moulder and decay. * * * * * Whenever a person dies in a Mandan village, and the customary honours and condolence are paid to his remains, and the body dressed in its best attire, painted, oiled, feasted, and supplied with bow and quiver, shield and pipe and tobacco, knife, flint and steel, and provisions enough to last him a few days on the journey which he is to perform, a fresh buffalo skin, just taken from the animal's back, is wrapped around the body, and tightly bound and wound with thongs or raw hide from head to foot. Then other robes are soaked in water till they are quite soft and elastic, which are also bandaged around the body in the same manner, and tied fast with thongs, which are wound with great care and exactness so as to exclude the action of the air from all parts of the body"†—which is then placed upon a scaffold, made of poles, erected on the open plain. The Sioux, Dakotas, Chippewas, Araphoes and other Indians of the northwest, make that same disposition of their dead as a finality.‡

There is every probability—in fact, positive evidence—that all prehistoric Indians of Illinois adhered, in a greater or less degree, to the custom of retaining for a time the remains of their dead before consigning them to final interment. But until very recently no instance had been reported of the discovery in this State, north of Union county, of a "dry bone" mound burial containing *all* the dead of a tribe which had been in "aerial sepulture" for a protracted period. Such an instance was discovered on the 7th of October, 1906, in Brown county. It was a remarkable ossuary, or Indian communal mound burial, of a type strange in that locality but not uncommon in the southern and southeastern states, and occasionally met with in the extreme southern portion of the State. The discoverer of it, Mr. W. W. Nash, of Ottawa, LaSalle county, a gentleman of literary tastes, and quite

* *A study of mortuary customs among North American Indians*, by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, U. S. A. government press, Washington, 1880, p. 66.

† *Manners, customs and conditions of the North American Indians*, by George Catlin, London, 1841, Vol. 1, p. 89.

‡ *Handbook of American Indians*, by Bureau of Ethnology. Government press, Washington, 1907, part 1, p. 946. [The writer of this paper was guilty of despoiling—in the interest of science, of course—a few aerial burials of dead Pawnees and Blackfeet when passing through their country enroute to California across the plains many years ago.]



FIG. 3.

an amateur archaeologist, on one of his usual outings on the river with some members of his family, in his steam boat, on that day tied at LaGrange on the west bank of the Illinois river for a short prospecting excursion to the bluffs in quest of Indian relics. Following the Versailles road two and a quarter miles he arrived at Camp creek where it emerges from the hills on its course to the river, and is overlooked by ranges of picturesque bluffs a hundred feet or more in height, having almost every peak and crest crowned with the small burial mounds of recent Indians. Near that point his attention was attracted by a mound differing from those, in size and shape, forming an artificial ridge on the verge of a high, steep prominence of the bluff, and extending, saddle-like, some distance down the incline on either side.

Clambering to the top for a closer inspection he there found beyond the mound, a considerable area of comparatively level land, corresponding with the general surface level of that part of the State, on which is a five-acre farm, including the long mound, belonging to Mrs. Margaret Crabtree, whose residence is represented by Fig. 3, showing the mound in the background. By the Brown county records it is seen that this farm is situated in the northeastern corner of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, in township 2, range 4; eight miles northeast of Mt. Sterling, the county seat.

In the little cultivated field between the house and mound were noticed many fragments of broken bones and pottery, ashes and bits of charcoal, the usual debris indicating a long-used Indian camping ground, or village site; but when the whites first took possession of that region it was all covered with a heavy growth of timber including large oak and hickory trees of undoubted great age. Excepting the removal of that timber growing upon it, the mound had never been disturbed, and, composed as it was of clay, it had apparently suffered but little erosion by the rains and frosts of past centuries. In height above the natural surface of the sharp point upon which it was built, it was a little over five feet; its average width at the base forty-five feet, and its extreme length ninety-five feet. Its construction had evidently been commenced on the highest elevation of the point of bluff, and extended as the ghastly work progressed some twenty-five or thirty feet down the southeastern slope of the hill, and forty feet or more down the northwestern slope.

Though it was Sunday, the request of Mr. Nash for permission to dig into the mound for Indian relics was readily granted by Mrs. Crabtree, without protest against such desecration of that day, or for profaning the sacred repository of the dead. Commencing his excavation three or four feet above the lower margin of the mound, Mr. Nash had not proceeded far when his spade brought to light a mass of human bones. Then prosecuting the search with care, in a short time he unearthed several perfect skulls, together with eight burial vases of neat form and finish, a number of mussel shell spoons, a few *Marginella* beads, a small arrow point of flint, and a number of pieces of chipped chert. As night was approaching he suspended further exploration and returned to his boat, not visiting the Crabtree farm again for two weeks.

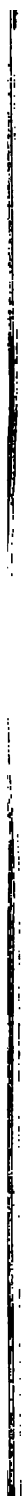
The results of his prospecting experiment were soon known throughout the neighborhood, and attracted to the place many curious visitors. The extraordinary yield of relics from so limited a space in the mound, excited among those who came—as usual in such cases—a spirit of vandalism and cupidity. Among those earliest on the ground was Mr. Henry Clay Ren, son-in-law of Mrs. Crabtree, and at that time postmaster at Cooperstown, a small village in Brown county, five and a quarter miles northwest of the Crabtree farm. Believing the mound contained a vast store of relics similar to those taken out by Mr. Nash, having in market great commercial value, Mr. Ren abandoned his postoffice, and purchased from his mother-in-law, for the sum of five hundred dollars, the exclusive right to every thing remaining in the long mound, and also all that might be found in the few small grave mounds on the place. He thereupon set to work, with his hired help, to demolish that large mound as expeditiously as possible. Mr. Ren, a man of intelligence and keen observation, carefully noted everything of interest presented as the work progressed, and afforded to others the opportunity to scrutinize the mound's structure, and every detail of the relative positions and arrangement of its contents. There were but little indication of preliminary preparation of the ground upon which the human remains were to be deposited, and none of any ceremony involving the employment of fire attending the burial. If a layer of bark was placed there to receive them—as is very probable—it had totally disappeared.

There is every reason to believe that the ossuary was commenced by laying down, on the highest point of that bluff peak, a number of adult skeletons, or bodies, lying flat on the back, in a circle with their feet to the center. Two similar circles were added, on the declining surface of the ground, on either side of the central circle, separated from each other by a space of eighteen or twenty inches. Upon these prostrate skeletons were placed or thrown many others, without apparent order or arrangement. Among these were remains of young infants, and of children of various ages. Here and there skulls were found without any of the bones of the system to which they had belonged. Many "bundled skeletons" occurred; that is, bones of an individual, often without the skull, that had been gathered and tied together in a compact bundle, or originally wrapped in a deer's skin. In other places were masses of loose bones, parts of many skeletons, which seem to have been collected promiscuously and dumped down on the general heap. It is impossible to compute approximately the number of skeletons comprised in that stratum of bones a foot in thickness by eighty feet in length and twenty-five feet in width. Three hundred and fifty was the most conservative guess of those who saw it, but that probably fell short of the actual number.

When all had been brought in from their aerial burials there was spread over the whole osseous deposit a layer, eight or ten inches in thickness, of sharp, coarse gravel, brought from a gravel bed some distance away, which seems to have been mixed with some substance forming a mortar impervious when dry to moisture. By the protection thus afforded the bones and other objects covered by it were



FIG. 4.



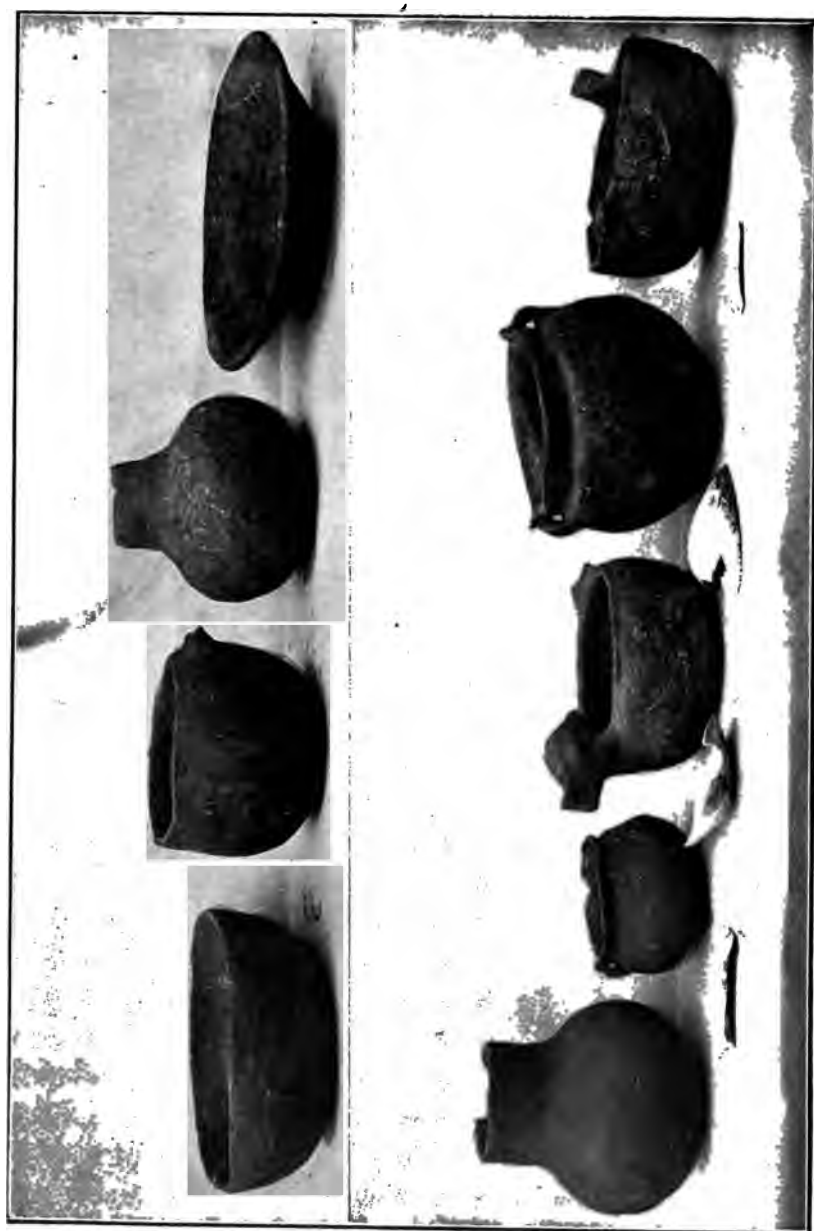


FIG. 5.

found in remarkable state of preservation; but such about the borders beyond the gravel covering crumbled to pieces upon exposure to the air. An analogous, but no doubt more elaborate preparation for preservation of entombed remains of the dead in mounds of this character was noticed in several localities by the employes of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of that bureau, in his report of its "*Explorations of the Mounds of the United States*," says: "In numerous mounds the skeletons were found closely packed side by side immediately beneath a layer of hard, mortar-like substance" that "had been placed over them while in a plastic condition, and as it must soon have hardened and assumed the condition in which it was found, it is evident the skeletons had been placed there after removal of the flesh."*

The ossuary mounds of Indians practicing this mortuary custom, who *permanently* camped and hunted in certain other localities, often contain several stratas of skeletons, as did the one described by Mr. Jefferson. A first stratum of skeletons was laid down by them—as was done in Brown county—and covered with sufficient earth for the safekeeping of that grewsome deposit. Then when the next period arrived for again collecting the aerial burials of the tribe, the mound was leveled down to receive the second stratum of remains, and was again rebuilt; and so on, until no more could be added, when another bone mound was started. From the fact that the Brown county charnel mound enclosed but one basal stratum of skeletons, and that it is the only ossuary of the kind yet discovered in the Illinois river valley, may be deduced the conclusion that it contained *all* members of the tribe that erected it who had died during their stay in this region; and that they who survived, after having thus paid their last obligations to their deceased kinsmen, left the country, either returning to the place from whence they came, or migrating elsewhere. They completed the final inhumation of their dead, after spreading the gravel layer over them, by heaping upon it the clay mound as their imperishable monument.

By some, who have given no attention to the study of American archaeology, two theories are advanced in explanation of the Brown county ossuary. The one is that all the bodies buried there were those of Indian warriors slain in some great battle; the other, that it was simply an old Indian burying ground lengthened by gradual accretion of corpses supplied in the course of years by the ordinary death rate of the tribe, with perhaps a few killed in wars. That it contained the remains of both sexes of all ages from infancy to extreme senility, effectually refutes the first supposition. The improbability of the second was shown by the systematic arrangement of adult skeletons first laid down; by the equal state of preservation of all; by the undisturbed continuity of the gravel layer, and the uniform homogeneous composition of the mound.

The total collection of relics secured from the ossuary comprised a quantity of human bones, including a number of crania with jaws complete; over a hundred unbroken pieces of pottery, and many more

*Twelfth annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, 1894, p. 673.

crushed by the weight of superincumbent earth, hundreds of small marine shells (*Marginella*), perforated at the shoulder by grinding to serve as beads for necklaces and wristlets; several small flat rings, or perforated shell disks; two carved gorgets cut from large sea shells; a dozen or more long bone awls and needles made of the fibulæ of deer and elks; mussel shells fashioned into spoons; one bead of fluor spar; several quartz crystals; one small, thin piece of hammered copper and fourteen small flint arrow points.

One of the skeletons lying at full length on the ground was surrounded and almost covered with mussel shells, and all through the clay of the mound were scattered river shells—valves of *Unio Multiplicata* predominating—the discarded or lost digging implements of the mound builders. No signs of fire were encountered excepting at the end of the mound nearest the spring far down the ravine, where mingled refuse of potsherds, ashes, charcoal, burnt stones and bones, evidenced the last camping place of the dusky funeral directors.

There was nothing about the mound, or the objects it covered, to sustain for it the claim of high antiquity. Possibly some of the noble red men whose bones reposed there were chasing the buffalo and deer when Columbus was studying astronomy at the great school of Pavia; or later. Bones of adults under the gravel envelope were comparatively sound, and even infants' bones not fully ossified had decayed but little. Still, that state of preservation is not reliable as a criterion of the age of such burials, as bone and shell imbedded in impervious clay having the perfect drainage of the bluff mounds, may resist disintegration for vast periods of time. All the skulls recovered were well formed, of the brachycephalic, or short head class—the true Indian type—with average proportion in parietal width to length of 84 to 100, Fig. 4. The skeletons, as far as observed, indicated the historical American Indian in stature and figure; and not a perforated humerus or abnormally flattened tibiae was noticed among them.

The most notable feature of this ossuary mound was the distinctive character of the artifacts associated with its human remains. Burying all the personal effects of the deceased with his, or her, corpse was not a universal Indian custom. Some tribes observed it, and added also all the property of the nearest relatives; others, particularly the later Indians, seldom buried anything with their dead. The tribe that built this Brown county mound permitted the defunct squaws and children to retain their shell beads when placed in their rawhide winding sheets upon the desiccating scaffolds; but the men, though no doubt warriors, were denied their bows and arrows, stone tomahawks, belts, grooved axes, and even their pipes, as not one of those articles was obtained in the most searching exploration. The few flint arrow points secured were very probably fatally imbedded by enemies in the bodies of those in whose remains they were found. One was between two dorsal vertebrae of a skeleton; one in the pelvis of another; one skull had an arrow point in its mouth, and another small one alongside its lower jaw, while a flint weapon large enough to be classed as a spear head had penetrated another skull over the left eye.



FIG. 6.

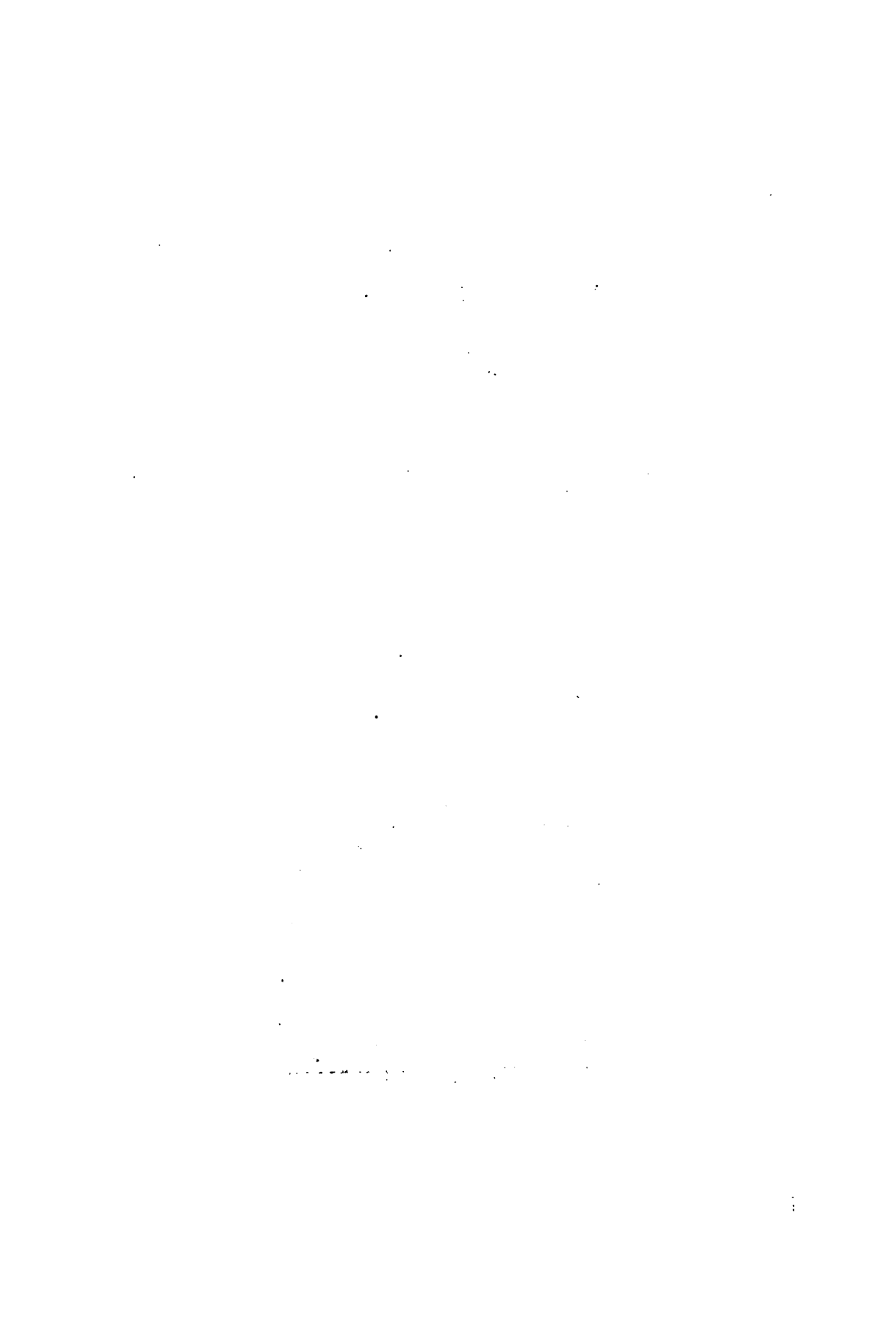




FIG. 7.

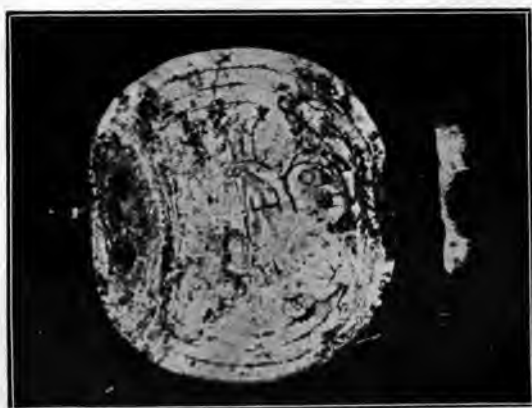


FIG. 8.

The objects in the mound of greatest interest to archæologists were the two spider gorgets represented by Figs. 7 and 8, drawn two-thirds of actual size. Each one was on the breast of an adult skeleton in the position where they were worn in life by the medicine men or most distinguished chiefs as totems, or tribal symbols, of the spider gens to which they belonged. The gorgets are disks cut from large sea shells—the *Bucyon Perversum*, or *Strombus Accipitinus*—with the convex side smoothly polished and the figure carved on the natural glossy concave surface. Near the margin two small holes were drilled for a suspending cord around the neck, or for fastening to the garment. Of works of Indian art shell gorgets are most uncommon; but those bearing the effigy of the spider are very rare. There are probably not more than a dozen of them known in all the archæological collections of the United States. Gen. Thruston figures one in his grand work on the *Antiquities of Tennessee*, that was found in a mound on Fain's Island in that state, and says: "It is an unusual type. Specimens upon which this curious figure is more naturally and elaborately represented have been discovered in the mounds at New Madrid, Missouri, and near East St. Louis, in Illinois. * * * * * The remarkable uniformity of design is also a characteristic of these spider gorgets. It seems strange that they should be discovered in mound districts so widely separated as east Tennessee, western Illinois and Missouri; yet we already have learned that both of these (latter) sections were once probably occupied by the tribes, or kindred, of the Stone Grave race of Tennessee."* Professor Holmes commenting upon this class of strange emblematical carvings, says: "The spider occurs but rarely in aboriginal American art, occasionally, however, it seems to have reached the dignity of religious consideration and to have been adopted as a totemic device. Had a single example only been found we would not be warranted in giving it a place among religious symbols. Four examples have come to notice; all engraved on shell gorgets."† One of those four was from a mound at New Madrid, Mo., two were from the American Bottom, and the fourth, the one mentioned by Gen. Thruston, from Tennessee.

One shell gorget with denticulated edge, and two or three smaller ones, all plain, were also found in the ossuary mound, together with several plain, flat rings of shell of various sizes having large central openings, (Fig. 6) obviously having served as ornaments. Shell spoons were modified bivalve mussel shells (Fig. 5), most commonly *Unio Occidentalis*, or *U. Rectus*. They were generally within the pottery vessels, occasionally with bones of birds and small animals, all that was left of the food with which they were filled, when buried, for the dead on their journey to the unknown, but which had disappeared by absorption and decay. Of the shell spoons collected in the Cumberland valley Gen. Thruston remarks: "It will be observed, from the side of the bivalve selected, that the spoons were made for the *right hand*, showing that the mound builder, like his white successor, was right

**Antiquities of Tennessee*, by Gates P. Thruston, second edition.. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1897, pp. 335-336.

†*Second annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*.. Washington, 1883, p. 289.

handed."* The pottery vessels were placed, as usual in Indian burials, on either side of the corpse's head, a water bottle on one side and a dish or bowl containing food on the other. Some of the deceased were provided with three or four such vessels, but many had none at all.

This pottery has many features in common with that recovered from the old Indian cemeteries and mounds of southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. Examples of that from the latter locality (in the writer's collection) represented by Fig. 9, are here introduced for the purpose of comparing them with some of those taken out of the ossuary by Mr. Nash on the day of his discovery, (Fig. 5,) and also with a few selected specimens secured by Mr. Ren. (Fig. 10.) Not only in grace of form and artistic design, but in material of composition and excellence of finish, the similarity is well sustained. Some pieces of this Brown county pottery seem to have been simply sun dried, but the greater part of it was certainly fire baked. The prehistoric Indians had not attained the art of glazing their earthenware, and, of course, none of this was glazed, but in solidity and strength it would not be excelled by unglazed pottery of the same proportions and thickness made by expert potters of the present day.

The extraordinary number of skeletons and profusion of pottery interred in that elongated mound on Mrs. Crabtree's farm place it, among our local antiquities, in a class of itself without a parallel in central Illinois. In the great mound on the Baehr place, before referred to, about two miles distant, probably an equal number of desiccated Indians, at a much earlier period, had been cremated; and into the fierce fire that consumed them a multitude of finely wrought implements and ornaments of stone, shell and bone had been thrown as votive offerings, by their frenzied tribesmen. But in the remains of that weird holocaust not a fragment of pottery was discovered. And in all that huge mound but two clay vessels were seen, one of which near the base of the mound, an art product of its builders, was a small, coarse, heavy vase of brick red color; the other, a neat specimen of aboriginal art neatly decorated, situated in the mound structure a few feet below the top, had accompanied a much later intrusive burial. No pottery was encountered in either of the other four, almost contiguous, mounds. In the large mound on the bluff a mile north of the Baehr group—and of contemporaneous age—where the remains of only eight bodies (one of which was bedecked with a 24-pound nugget of native copper, ten copper axes, 283 solid copper beads, and several fine stone artifacts), were found beneath the mound's base at the bottom of a pit twelve feet deep, not a fragment of pottery was seen.†

In regard to products of the ceramic art, similar negative results were obtained by Gerard Fowke in his exploration—under the auspices of the Missouri Historical Society—of the eight mounds near Montezuma, in Pike county (Ill.), in 1905. Though potsherds occurred in the clay substance of the mounds, and were abundant on their surfaces, nothing approaching an entire pottery vase or vessel was met with. Many of the human bones in those mounds were "bunched" or "bundled," and all had been brought there from tree scaffolds.

* *Antiquities of Tennessee*, p. 312.

† *The American Archaeologist*, Columbus, O., 1898, pp. 21-22.

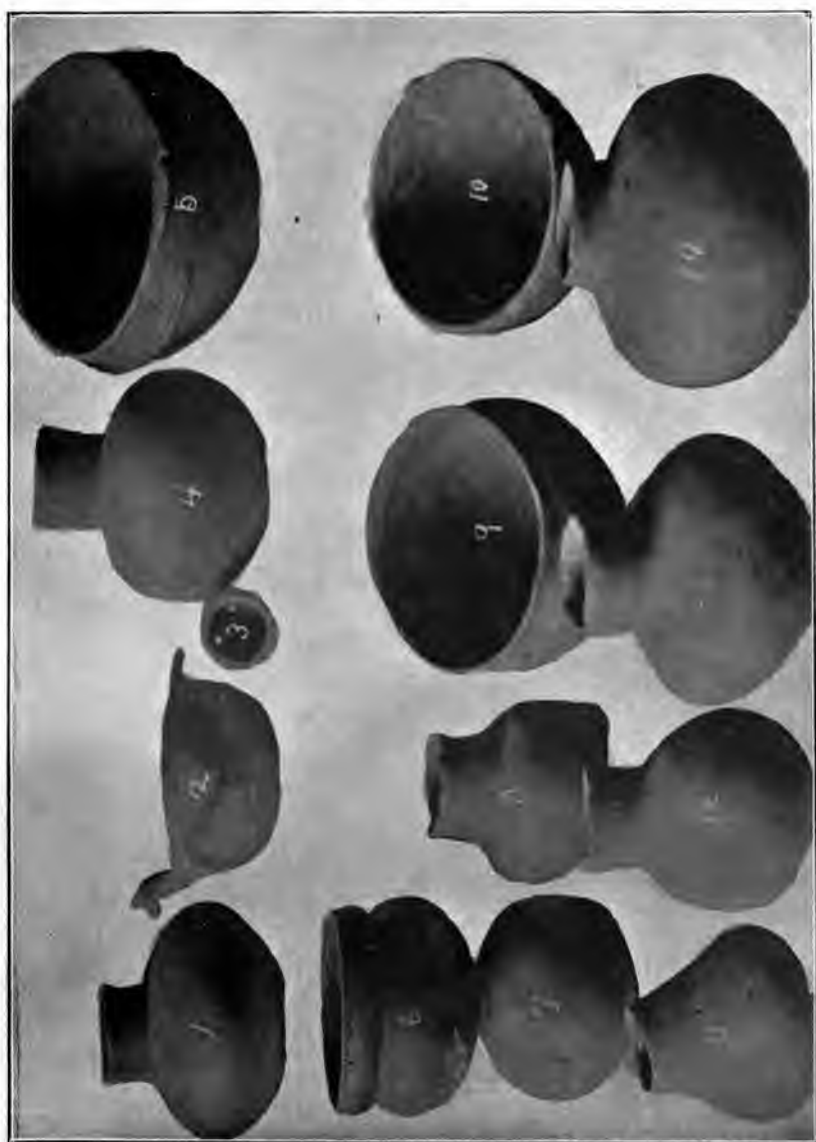


FIG. 9.

Neolithic Remains - Northamptonshire





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